INFORMATION LETTER

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PRICES TO INCLUDE SUBSIDY

Ceilings on Designated Vegetables to Reflect Full Amount of CCC Subsidy

Ceiling prices for designated canned and frozen vegtables packed and sold under the Commodity Credit Corporation's 1945 subsidy program may be increased by the full amount of the subsidy on all sales made on and after 12:01 a.m. July 28, 1946, officials of the Office of Price Administration told members of the N.C.A. Planning Committee at the Committee's meeting in Washington Thursday afternoon. Ceiling prices on all sales made after 4:00 p.m. July 25, 1946, of subsidized canned and frozen vegtables included in the so-called 1946 interim subsidy program also may be increased by the full amount of the subsidy.

Permission to recompute ceiling to reflect the amount of the subsidy for designated subsidized canned and frozen vegtables will be authorized by amendments to Supplements 13 and 19 of Food Products Regulation 1 which will be issued within the next few days. The amendments will be made retroactive.

The statute provides that the distributor is entitled to his acquisition costs plus his March, 1946, mark-up. OPA has indicated that acquisition cost can be no higher than the seller's ceiling.

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Sharp price increases received by farmers during the month ended July 15 raised the general price level 26 points to 244 percent of the 1909-1914 average, BAE reported this week.

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ODT July 31 announced new requirements for minimum loading of freight cars to become effective August 10. Under the revised order, commodities of a bulky nature that do not load to maximum weight capacity must be loaded to within 18 inches of the car ceiling. On l.c.l. shipments railroads will be prohibited from picking up and moving from any city a car that is not loaded to at least 20,000 pounds or its bulk capacity. Certain exceptions are included in the order. Details will be published in next week's LETTER.

Planning Committee Meets

The Association's Planning Committee concluded a two-day meeting Friday afternoon, August 2. As announced in last week's INFORMATION LETTER the Committee had been called to Washington by President Fred A. Stare for the purpose of discussing provisions of the new Price Control and Stabilization Acts and their effects upon canning operations during the remainder of the year. Officials of both OPA and USDA held sessions with the Committee and discussed the various phases of the new pricing program for canned foods.

Herbert F. Krimendahl, chairman of the committee, presided, and the following members were present: H. K. Bachelder, H. J. Barnes, H. T. Cumming, Clinton W. Davis, W. F. Dietrich, H. E. Gray, Fred C. Heinz, Carl N. Lovegren, Ralph Polk, Jr., James M. Shriver, N. O. Sorensen, Henry P. Taylor, and Oliver G. Willits.

Also present at the meeting were President Fred A. Stare, Robert C. Paulus representing Ivan Moorhouse, Stanley Powell representing Alfred Eames, Clarence M. Walters representing Scott Holman, and Edwin Woodworth representing Harry MacConaughey.

Army Purchase Plan Explained to N.C.A. Planning Committee

The Army procurement program calls for 12,794,663 dozen No. 2 cans of vegetables and 5,402,784 dozen No. 2½ cans of fruits out of 1946 packs. Of the canned vegetable total, 6,521,294 dozen cans are for export and 6,273,369 for domestic Army use. The canned fruit requirement breaks down into 2,639,306 dozen for export and 2,763,478 dozen for domestic use.

These totals were announced to members of the N.C.A. Planning Committee in Washington August 1 by Colonel C. G. Herman, who elaborated on the procurement details given in the INFORMATION LETTER of July 20 (See *ARMY PURCHASE PROGRAM*, page 307).

Canning Crop Exemption Retained in Marketing Agreement Act

Although it was doubtful at the time the INFORMATION LETTER went to press that Congress would be able to adjourn Friday night, August 2, as planned, it appeared certain that the canning crops exemption would not be removed from the Marketing Agreements Act. As reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture on May 14, the Flannagan bill (H. R. 6303) would have removed the canning crops exemption from the Marketing Agreements Act and thus would have made possible the promulgation of orders

controling the packing and distribution of canned fruits and vegetables pursuant to marketing agreements. (See INFORMATION LETTER for May 18, 1946, page 216.)

The bill finally came before the House and was passed on July 27 after unanimous consent had been granted for its consideration under a motion to suspend the rules. In submitting the bill for House action under that procedure, Chairman Flannagan of the Agriculture Committee proposed the deletion of the language in the measure that would have paved the way for formulation of marketing agreements and orders governing canning crops. Because of the rules of the House governing the consideration of bills under motions to suspend the rules, the question was one of either passing the bill with the changes or voting the bill down.

Following House passage of the bill, the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported the proposal to the Senate on July 31. In this report the Senate Committee recommended a change that would not affect canners but, if agreed to by the Senate, would require the measure to go back to the House for concurrence.

Senate amendments to the agricultural Research bill (H. R. 6932) were approved by the House on July 30 and the measure has been sent to the President. The bill would authorize appropriations of $61,000,000 a year for research programs on farm products, and would integrate the marketing functions of the Department of Agriculture.

Fish and Wildlife Service Fishery Educational Section

Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, has announced the establishment of a fishery educational section. This new section will extend to the fishing industry knowledge of new and improved technical processes as developed in the Fish and Wildlife Service research laboratories, Mr. Day explained, and will work closely with the fishing industry in the production of educational motion pictures, training film strips, educational leaflets, fishery manuals, and other graphic material.

Field demonstrators will instruct fish tradesmen in the proper handling of fishery products, and consumer groups, home economists, food editors, and others in fish cookery methods.

The educational section will cooperate with vocational schools and other educational institutions in establishing commercial fishery courses for training students in fishery technology. Since facilities for this type of training are now very limited throughout the United States, expansion in this direction is an important phase of the program, Mr. Day stated.

Richard T. Whiteleather will organize the staff and head the educational section which will have its central office in Washington. Mr. Whiteleather has had a wide experience in the work of the Service, and comes to his present assignment from New York City where he headed the Commercial Fishery Division office.

Forthcoming Meetings

August 5—Virginia Canners Association, Special Meeting, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

August 13-16—Vegetable Growers Association of America, 38th Annual Convention, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

August 15—U. S. Department of Commerce, Committee on Standardization of Pallets, Conference Room, Commerce Dept., Washington, D. C.

August 21-24—National Food Distributors Association, Annual Convention and Exhibit, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

October 10-12—Florida Canners Association, 15th Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

October 17-19—National Association of Food Chains, 13th Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

November 3-7—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

November 11-12—Wisconsin Canners Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 21-22—Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore.

1945 Acreage of Sweet Corn Grown for Canning

Sweet corn planted for canning in 1946 totaled 504,292 acres as compared with 506,752 in 1945, or a decrease of 2,460 acres, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. The figures include corn acreage planted for canning and do not include acreage planted for freezing, brining, dehydrating, and other forms of processing. The following table gives the acreage planted by States and varieties.

States	WHITE CORN VARIETIES					
	Evergreen *Acres*	Narrow Grain *Acres*	Country Gentleman *Acres*	Crosby [1] *Acres*	Total White *Acres*	Total Yellow *Acres*
Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	461	461	12,909
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,886
Maryland	8,592	1,578	5,695	105	15,970	26,034
Delaware	.....	972	.....	.....	972	3,312
Pennsylvania	644	1,496	925	.....	3,065	10,461
Ohio	2,584	4,125	1,800	.....	8,509	13,147
Indiana	3,893	91	12,973	.....	16,957	17,313
Illinois	.....	250	23,791	3,380	27,421	48,822
Wisconsin	2,660	594	85	1,225	4,564	110,480
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	326	326	81,349
Iowa and Nebraska	5,200	11,500	280	3,390	20,370	29,798
Other States	.....	2,200	850	.....	3,050	27,080
Total	23,573	22,806	46,429	8,887	101,095	402,397

[1] Includes some Silver Cross varieties.

Sweet Potato Grades Revised

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has revised and reissued its standards for sweet potatoes, effective July 22. Canners desiring copies of the new sweet potato standards may obtain them from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Sample Canned New England Mackerel and Sardine Packs

Plans for a program of research on nutritive values of canned fish to be conducted at the University of Wisconsin under the National Canners Association—Can Manufacturers Institute Program were described in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 13, 1946, page 283. As was stated there, the assembling of material for this work has already begun and will continue as the season advances.

The products included in this project from the East Coast are sardines and mackerel, and it is expected that collection of the necessary samples will be completed within the next two weeks. C. A. Greenleaf, Assistant Director of the Washington Laboratory, will visit canneries in Massachusetts and Maine for this purpose during the early part of August.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from statistics compiled by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions and varieties, through July 20, 1946, as compared with a similar period in 1945:

Districts	July 20 1946 Cases	July 21 1945 Cases
Western Alaska	645,518	653,122
Central Alaska	354,691	915,477
Southeastern Alaska	67,617	170,696
Total	1,067,826	1,739,295
Species		
King	27,550	33,025
Red	822,037	984,980
Pink	67,042	421,610
Chum	135,552	275,276
Coho	15,645	24,404
Total	1,067,826	1,739,295

U. S. Imports Cuban Lobster

Cuba's spiny lobster industry has expanded sharply in recent years, the U. S. Department of Commerce has announced. The 1945 catch is estimated at 6,700,000 lobsters, of which 80 to 85 percent was exported, mostly as canned lobster meat. Exports in 1945 amounted to about 1,000,000 pounds, valued at $585,811, compared with 275,575 pounds, valued at $60,000, in 1935.

Exports of canned lobster to the United States averaged 64 percent of total shipments from 1935 to 1938, 96 percent from 1940 to 1944, and 90 percent last year. A large part of this is reported to have been reexported to Europe.

From 1935 to 1939 Cuba developed a good lobster trade with France, but the import quota policy of the French Government and the war prevented its further expansion. Sweden, Mexico, and several American republics also import canned lobster from Cuba. Substantial orders have recently been received from Belgium, Switzerland, and Sweden. Increased production costs and price competition from South Africa may affect Cuban lobster exports to the United States.

Salted Fish Import Quotas Set

Import quotas covering the 1946 pack of salted cod and related species from Newfoundland, Canada, and Norway were announced August 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The action was effected through an amendment to War Food Order 72 and covers imports into the continental United States.

The quotas for each qualified importer—effective August 1, 1946—are as follows: From Canada, 75 percent of the quantity he imported from that country in 1942; from Norway, 80 percent of his annual average importations in the period from 1938 to 1940; from Newfoundland, 65 percent of the combined quantity he imported in 1942 from Newfoundland and Iceland. Importers, who in 1942 imported salted fish only from Iceland, may fill their quotas with imports from Newfoundland, USDA said.

The 75 percent quota for Canadian packed salted fish compares with a quota of 60 percent last year, while the Newfoundland quota remains unchanged. No quotas were established for salted fish imports from Norway last year.

Purpose of the action is to assure equitable distribution among importers of the total supply of salted fish recommended to be allocated to the United States by the International Emergency Food Council.

Persons who wish to qualify for the quotas should file a claim by August 7 with the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and submit information regarding importations from Canada, Newfoundland, and Iceland during the calendar years 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 and the first seven months of 1946. Importers who submitted such data for determination of 1944 quotas are not required to resubmit information on 1942, 1943, and 1944 imports, unless the figures originally submitted need to be corrected. Importers who have a historical record with respect to Norway should submit information regarding importations from that country during the calendar years 1938, 1939, and 1940.

Certain importers who obtain their quotas from Newfoundland must contract for their entire quotas before August 15, 1946, and must submit copies of their contracts to the PMA Administrator on or before August 25, 1946. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in non-allocation of quotas.

Importations to meet the requirements of specified government agencies will remain quota-exempt.

Maximum Prices Are Issued for Imported Kipper Snacks

Maximum prices have been established for importers' sales of all brands of Norwegian kippered snacks in natural pack, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action, which became effective July 26, was taken through the issuance of Order 364 to Order 38 to the Revised Maximum Import Regulation.

The new prices, applicable to all importers, will relieve both OPA and importers from the burden of handling individual applications for ceiling prices, the agency said.

The importer ceilings (subject to adjustment for duty) for sales of 100 3¾ oz. cans per case, ex dock or warehouse continental United States point or port of entry, duty estimated, are: Aluminum containers — wholesalers and chain stores, $9.97; independent retailers, $10.50; industrial an institutional users, $10.94; tin containers —wholesalers and chain stores, $9.66; independent retailers, $10.17; industrial and institutional users, $10.60.

Per case of 100 6 to 7½ oz. cans (double snacks): Aluminum containers—wholesalers and chain stores, $16.81; independent retailers, $17.71; industrial and institutional users, $18.75.

Per case of 100 8 oz. cans: Tin containers—wholesalers and chain stores, $18.40; independent retailers, $19.37; industrial and institutional users, $20.19.

WORLD TIN PRODUCTION WILL NOT ATTAIN PRE-WAR LEVELS UNTIL SOME TIME IN 1949, LATEST REPORT OF CPA REVEALS

World tin production will not attain pre-war "levels" until some time in 1949, John J. Croston, special investigator for the Civilian Production Administration, reported this week following a recent on-the-spot survey of Far Eastern conditions. Only about 41,000 tons of tin were located in the Orient, which is normally the source of 70 percent of the world's tin supply, he said. This 41,000 ton supply is approximately three months' world consumption at the present rate.

Mr. Croston, a Deputy Director of CPA's Metals and Minerals Division, recently returned to this country after visiting India, Burma, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Japan, China, French Indo-China and Siam. He was loaned by CPA to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make this tin survey and to help speed rehabilitation of the tin mines.

The poor condition of the Far Eastern tin mines will limit 1946 production to approximately 24,000 tons in 1946, compared with a peacetime production in the Orient of over 160,000 tons, Mr. Croston said. The 1947 rate will be only about one-half of the peacetime rate, and even in 1948 and 1949 may not reach a pre-war basis. Political unrest, inadequate food supplies and lack of proper working conditions are contributing factors in the expected production lag.

The United States cannot obtain all of this production, since it must be divided among all the consuming nations hungry for tin after starvation rations for more than four years, the CPA emphasized.

Mr. Croston's report on tin supplies, broken down by areas, was as follows:

Netherlands East Indies—Two hundred tons of tin metal (pigs and boxes) were uncovered on the island of Java. Billiton stocks were approximately 300 tons tin content concentrates; Banka stocks approximately 6,000 tons—half pig tin, half concentrates. Total anticipated output of Banka, Billiton and Singkep in 1946 is about 7,200 tons, rising to 32,100 tons in 1947 and 47,500 tons in 1948 and thereafter.

Malaya—Stocks were approximately 4,500 tons metal and 6,000 tons concentrates. Anticipated output for 1946 is approximately 12,300 tons. In 1947 the production should reach 46,150 tons and 72,800 tons in 1948. Malaya will probably not reach over 90 per cent of pre-war peak, which was 85,000 tons in 1940.

Siam—Stocks were approximately 15,000 tons total in pig tin and concentrates. Present "guesstimates" for 1946 put output at 1,400 tons, for 1947 between 6,000 and 7,000 tons, rising to 13,000 tons in 1948 and to 17,000 tons by 1949. This is approximately the pre-war peak.

Burma—Peacetime tin production was about 6,000 tons annually, but output in 1946 is expected to be negligible.

China—Pre-war output was 12,000 tons annually, but 1946 production will be about 2,500 tons.

French Indo-China—This country is expected to reach in 1946 approximately one-half its normal peacetime production of 2,000 tons annually.

Japan—Surplus pig tin stocks were about 10,000 tons and are now being shipped to the United States for allocation by the Combined Tin Board. Stocks in Japan, plus small production there, may be sufficient to keep Japanese industries operating on a non-military basis for several years, Mr. Croston reported.

OPA Clarifies Position with Regard to Price Exemptions

Clarification as to how canned foods are affected by exemption provisions of the Price Control Extension Act of 1946 was made this week by the Office of Price Administration. Products that are removed from ceilings generally are those foods containing 20 percent or more by volume of commodities that have been specifically exempted from price control under the new Act. If they contain less than 20 percent of the exempted item, they remain under ceilings, OPA said. Canned foods remaining under price control include the following:

Processed meat products containing less than 20 percent meat: Corned beef hash, meat stews, frankfurters and beans, chili concarne, tamales, soups, pork and beans and spaghetti and meat balls.

Canned foods packed in oils, such as sardines, tuna and certain imported delicacies. (These remain under price control regardless of the percentage of soybean or cottonseed oil involved.)

All processed fruits and vegetables that were under price control on June 30, 1946.

Canned foods exempted from price control by the present OPA Act are:

Specified edible products such as canned meats and canned chicken containing 20 percent or more of these products, and canned milk.

Ceilings on all exempted canned foods except canned poultry and by-products will be restored on August 21, 1946, unless the decision of the Decontrol Board is that they not be brought back under ceilings. Action of the Decontrol Board to restore ceilings will be required before canned poultry and by-products may go back under price control.

Preapproval of Wage Increases No Longer Required, OES Rules

By virtue of an amendment issued on July 29 to the wage and salary regulations of the Office of Economic Stabilization, the granting of a wage or salary increase at any time after June 30, without obtaining prior approval of the National Wage Stabilization Board, will not be considered a waiver of the right thereafter to apply for approval and thus form the basis for a price adjustment. Approval will be given or withheld, in such cases, on the same basis as if the employer had applied for it before putting the increase in effect.

Previously, an employer desiring to make wage increases (other than those that have been given blanket approval) to be reflected in price ceilings, was required to secure approval before putting the increase into effect. As an alternative, an employer was permitted to notify the Board, within 30 days after giving an unapproved wage increase, that he had no present intention of using the increase as a basis for seeking a price adjustment.

The regulations still provide that any unauthorized wage increase granted employees will be considered a waiver of any right to use the increase as a basis for seeking a price increase unless and until the increase is approved. (Sections 201 and 202 of the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations, amended, *Federal Register*, July 30, 1946, page 8164.)

Bean and Pea Allocation

The International Emergency Food Council announced today an interim recommended allocation of 110,601 metric tons of beans, peas, lentils, and garbanzos for distribution among importing countries which have requested an allocation for the period July-December, 1946.

Within the next few weeks, it is expected that estimates of supplies available for distribution will become sufficiently firm to enable the Committee on Beans and Peas to formulate a recommended allocation for the full 6-month period.

Public Relations Association Hears N. C. A. Staff Members

At the weekly luncheon of the Washington Forge of the American Public Relations Association on July 29, the guest speaker was Allen Walker, Director of the National Canners Association's International Trade Division. Mr. Walker spoke on the subject "Public Relations in the Food Industry."

Also invited to appear with Mr. Walker and to present a panel for the purpose of the question and answer period were: Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the Washington Research Laboratory; Happer Payne, Director of the Labeling Division; Marjorie Black, Director of the Home Economics Division; Nelson H. Budd, Director of the Information Division; Robert B. Heiney, Legislative Assistant; and Walter H. McDonald, Editor of the INFORMATION LETTER, all of the National Canners Association.

Glass Container Production

Production of glass containers in June was slightly higher than in May and in June, 1945, the U. S. Department of Commerce reports. Shipments, however, dropped below the totals for the preceding month and for June, 1945. Productions and shipments were both lower than the averages for the twelve preceding months.

Figures released by the Census Bureau show that 8,991,000 gross were produced in June, 1946, compared with 8,982,000 gross in May and 8,711,000 gross in June, 1945. Shipments totaled 8,874,000 gross in June, 1946, while the corresponding May figure was 9,432,000 gross and the June, 1945, figure was 9,038,000 gross.

Advisory Committees Retained

All OPA Industry Advisory Committees which were set up under the authority of the Price Control Act and which were in existence on June 30, 1946, have been automatically reinstated under the terms of the Price Control Extension Act of 1946, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Canner committees retained by the action include the following industry advisory committees: Canned Fruit and Vegetable, Meat Canning, Evaporated and Condensed Milk, Non-seasonal Canned Food, Canned Vegetable Baby Food, Sardines, and several other individual canned food commodity committees.

Dry Bean Subsidy Ended

The Department of Agriculture on July 25 announced discontinuance of subsidy payments on dry edible beans effective 12:01 a. m., EST, July 28.

Approximately 150 dealers entered into dry edible bean subsidy agreements with the Commodity Credit Corporation. The program has been in effect since September 1943. Since that time about $12,000,000 has been paid to dealers under the terms of the agreement.

Payments will be made to dealers by the Commodity Credit Corporation on all sales made to civilian purchasers, provided satisfactory evidence is submitted showing the beans are delivered prior to the termination date.

Prunes, Raisin Subsidy Ended

In accordance with previous announcements and Section 16 of the 1945 processed prune and raisin agreements between packers and the Commodity Credit Corporation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 25 that no subsidy payments will be made on 1945 dried prunes and raisins sold on and after 12:01 a. m., Pacific Standard time, July 28. Applications for payment of subsidy accruing from sales made before that time should be filed not later than September 28, 1946.

ARMY PURCHASE PROGRAM

(*Concluded from page 303*)

As reported then, the Army will buy on a negotiated basis this year, instead of a bid basis, and is proceeding now to muster personnel to set up the main procurement depots in New York City, Chicago, and Stockton, Calif. These three main depots will handle procurement from the following States:

New York City Depot—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, West Virginia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Florida.

Chicago Depot — Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas.

Stockton Depot—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

Augmenting the purchasing operations of these three depots will be those of field buying offices which Colonel Herman anticipates will be established in Rochester, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Oakland, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; La Crosse, Wis.; Little Rock, Ark.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Des Moines, Iowa.

Colonel Herman said that he hoped for realization of these totals on a voluntary basis and that canners would voluntarily set aside a sufficient amount of their production to meet government requirements. Prices will be based, he said, on ceilings, or in the absence of price control, on the current market figure.

The Army has changed its policy with regard to the amount of free storage to be furnished by canners this season. Instead of the 11 months' free storage period required during the war, all canned foods now purchased by the Army will be moved out of canners' warehouses within 60 days from the date of negotiation.

Canned foods for export would be required in V-3 shipping cases with sleeves and two straps or in V-2's, without sleeves, but with three straps, but procoating of cans will not be a requirement this year.

Following is a breakdown, by commodities, of this year's Army procurement requirements:

CANNED VEGETABLES

	Domestic *Doz. No. 2's*	Export *Doz. No. 2's*
Beans, green and wax	940,741	1,318,577
Corn	1,189,589	1,347,370
Peas	511,722	235,860
Tomatoes	1,201,712	843,442
Asparagus	81,616	.....
Beans, lima	169,922	223,813
Beets	459,426	822,750
Carrots	211,734	252,880
Pumpkin	71,354	33,180
Sauerkraut	329,802	701,153
Spinach	222,163	181,481
Tomato paste	81,486	50,340
Tomato puree	269,762	55,717
Tomato catsup	222,922	252,480
Tomato juice	247,733	.....
Potatoes, sweet	53,044	142,251
Hominy, lye	8,581	60,000
Total	6,273,309	6,521,294

CANNED FRUITS

	Domestic *Doz. No. 2½'s*	Export *Doz. No. 2½'s*
Apples	248,440	280,500
Berries	192,069	117,720
Cherries, sour	59,035	.....
Applesauce	190,288	276,566
Apricots	157,633	.....
Cherries, sweet	64,826	.....
Fruit cocktail and salad	178,610	201,417
Grapefruit	154,435	213,267
Peaches	334,115	.....
Pears	416,809	599,927
Pineapple	323,926	.....
Citrus juice (grapefruit, orange, and blend)	122,845	900,862
Pineapple juice	175,890	.....
Plums	39,104	.....
Prunes, Italian	9,542	.....
Figs	95,815	43,047
Total	2,763,478	2,639,306

Members of Decontrol Board Sworn in; to Begin Hearings

Members of the new three-man Price Decontrol Board, appointed by President Truman and confirmed July 29 by the Senate, were officially sworn in on the following day by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

Board chairman Roy Thompson, speaking for himself and the other two members—George Mead and Daniel Bell—indicated that the board will start hearings immediately to determine by August 20 whether meat and dairy products are to remain decontrolled.

The board, he pledged, "will do everything in its power to help halt the rising cost of living." He promised that controls will be removed speedily from commodities now produced in sufficient quantities, but stipulated that controls must be kept on all others which are essential to the cost of living.

A hearing with the board is being sought by the Joint Livestock Committee, Inc., representing stockmen's organizations over the nation, in a move to keep meat from price ceilings.

H. H. Mundy of Pawhuska, Okla., president of the joint committee, named a three-member committee to confer with the decontrol board. Mundy said an early decision by the board was necessary in view of current flooding of livestock markets by stockmen rushing to dispose of their animals before price controls are restored—if they are.

Dehydration Plant for Sale

A Department of Agriculture fruit and vegetable dehydrating plant in Fruitland, Md., capable of producing 1,500,000 dry pounds in 200 days, has been declared surplus and is offered for sale or lease by the War Assets Administration.

The brick and tile building has a floor area of 27,250 sq. ft. and is rock wool insulated. Heating coils are installed under a wood slat floor. Light and power are supplied by a local utility company and water is obtained from a well on the site.

Equipment includes a Miller counter-flow twin tunnel with 110 trucks, two-stage pre-dryer, 2,816 drying trays, blancher, vegetable cutter and accessory equipment, driving motors, instruments, piping, and wiring.

Credit terms may be arranged for the purchase of this plant. Address all inquiries to the Office of Real Property Disposal, WAA, East End of Fourth Street, Richmond 24, Va.

Weather Conditions Affect Late Blight on Tomato Crop

As has been pointed out in previous issues of the INFORMATION LETTER, weather conditions greatly affect the damage sustained by the tomato crop due to potato late blight. When cool, wet weather occurred in the regions producing green wraps and the early crop for canning, the disease spread to the crown-set of fruit and the subsequent losses of fruit ran from 30 to 70 percent. However, in the regions of later maturity, the disease occurred primarily on the foliage and the warm weather which followed prevented spread to the fruit except in the low, poorly-drained areas. The loss due to affected fruit in these later areas will vary from 20 percent to no loss.

It should be pointed out that no accurate forecast of tomato production in the canning areas north of Maryland is possible at this time. The production of the tomato crop is dependent upon many factors such as temperature and rainfall during the next three weeks, and the ultimate effect of late blight will be dependent upon these factors and whether it has been possible to spray or dust. Fairly accurate yield predictions can be made in some of the more southerly districts within the next three weeks.

Netherlands to Buy U. S. Food

The Netherlands Government expects to import $340,000,000 worth of goods from the United States in 1946, according to reports received by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. Of this total, $250,000,000 has been reportedly set aside for industrial commodities and the remainder for food and food-producing items. These imports are to be financed by the recently granted Import-Export Bank loan of $200,000,000, by two previous loans totaling $100,000,000, and by the realization of certain Netherlands assets in the United States which were recently unfrozen.

USDA Meat Board Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended July 27 totaled 384,000,000 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 2 percent below the 391,000,000 pounds in the preceding week but 41 percent above the 271,000,000 pounds produced during the corresponding week of last year.

Harry Imwold Dies

Harry Imwold, 68, president of W. F. Assau Canning Co., Baltimore, Md., and a former director of the National Canners Association, died July 31. Mr. Imwold was well-known to the canning industry and also for his activity with the Baltimore Canned Foods Exchange in which he had served both as Secretary and President.

Born in Baltimore on December 7, 1878, he spent his entire life in that city. In 1905 he entered the canning business with the late William F. Assau.

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